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REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ZHIVKOV TO GREECE

Papandreou Speech

AU271708 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at official dinner hosted by him for Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, in Athens on 23 July]

[Text] Dear Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian People's Republic, dear friends: It really is a great pleasure for us to welcome you to our country. I welcome the members of your delegation and all the friends present here at this dinner.

It is true that the relations between Greece and Bulgaria, which have developed over the last 20 years, are a significant historical fact. I am particularly proud because the start of the consolidation of this friendship was made 21 years ago by Yeoryios Papandreou. This path was followed by the then prime minister, Mr Konstantinos Karamanlis. And I feel particularly happy because I am continuing this highly significant work. We, our two countries, are an example for the whole of Europe. This is because we belong to different alliances, and have different sociopolitical systems, but we have succeeded in overcoming all the differences and difficulties and in laying the foundations of a truly effective cooperation, which is a cornerstone of cooperation and peace in the Balkans. We extend our hand beyond the framework of alliances in order to consolidate the foundations of detente and to strengthen the cause of peace and disarmament.

Mr President, I believe that I express the feelings of the whole Greek people in saying that we feel you are a real friend of our people. I want to assure you that we feel the same way for your people.

We have vast opportunities for the development of scientific, economic, and technical cooperation. This day has shown how much we can accomplish together. Bulgaria today is in the era of a scientific and technological revolution that is developing on a worldwide scale, and I am pleased with your intention to share these achievements of yours with us, so that together we can move on to mixed enterprises and, by following one and the same path, make this great stride toward scientific and technological development.

Both you and we desire peace. As far as we are concerned, our efforts are really directed toward the development of detente, toward dialogue and disarmament. You, as well as we, look with great interest and hope, but also with alarm, at the first meeting of the two leaders -- the U.S. President and Mr Gorbachev. Many things will depend on this meeting.

As far as the Balkan region is concerned, I think that you, many, many years before us, put forward the idea that it could set an encouraging example that would undoubtedly have an effect on the whole of Europe and, as you yourself noted, the nuclear-free Balkans is a great and significant goal for our government, too. Today we confirmed our decision to overcome all kinds of obstacles -- and they do exist -- so that, before too long, we can create the first nuclear-free zone in Europe.

As you know, Mr President, for 11 years now we have been sharing the suffering of the Cypriot people following the invasion by Turkey and the occupation of 40 percent of the island's territory.

We have always declared that neither the Greek state nor, of course, the Turkish state has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, which is an independent state and member of the United Nations. This does not, however, mean that we can forget the ties that have existed for such a long time between Greeks and Greek Cypriots. I sincerely believe that, if the UN Security Council resolution were to be implemented and actions were to be really taken in line with the UN General Assembly resolutions, there would be no Cyprus problem today. It is, of course, true that it has been a long time since the UN secretary general launched the initiative for an initially indirect, and subsequently direct dialogue between the two communities. In the course of this dialogue the Greek Cypriots were forced to make considerable concessions to facilitate Mr Perez de Cuellar's initiative. The Turkish Cypriot side presented a series of accomplished facts, including the formation of a so-called Turkish state in northern Cyprus, which has not been recognized by any country apart from Turkey. For Greece this is a clear stance, a stance on a major national issue. For us the problem of the Republic of Cyprus is a problem linked with the occupation; the problems of the two communities are internal problems of the Republic of Cyprus. But this issue is international, a world issue, and consequently also a Greek problem linked with the presence of occupation forces in the island's northern part. We are prepared to contribute toward dialogue and toward the finding of a peaceful and fair solution, but we will never accept as a solution to the Cyprus problem any solution that would allow even a single Turkish soldier to remain in Cyprus. It is also clear that the state in northern Cyprus will ultimately turn into a military base, which would lead to further destabilization in the eastern Mediterranean. This is why, as far as we are concerned, the development of the Cyprus problem is critical.

But, Mr President, I don't want to turn this evening, this pleasant evening, into an evening of political dialogue. I think I ought to finish by assuring you that we will continue our cooperation with all the necessary efforts, aware of the historical fact that we are laying the foundations of the new Balkans and, let us hope, of a new Europe.

I would like to propose a toast to you, Mr President: To your health, dear friend Todor Zhivkov, to the health of the Bulgarian people, to the cooperation between the two countries, and to our peoples and governments! Good health!

Zhivkov Speech

AU271641 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at an official dinner given in his honor by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens on 23 July; first six paragraphs are described by RABOTNICHESKO DELO as "introductory remarks"]

[Text] I am against prepared speeches and toasts, the chairman of the State Council said, and it is very rare that I read even at sessions of our party's Central Committee. But you see, our protocol confused me -- our own Bulgarian protocol, not yours -- and I was told that I had to have a prepared toast. This is the kind of restriction they placed on me. We create protocol, and later become its victims. Even more so, since the toast has already been distributed and is like a bird that has flown away and is already in the journalists' hands. I therefore have no alternative but to read that which has been prepared. But before I read the toast, I would like to say just a couple of words in connection with everything that has happened between Bulgaria and Greece -- two small neighboring countries with different social systems, that have created conditions for cooperation, for friendship, and for constant boosting of relations between them and between the two peoples, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said.

I want to fully associate myself with what my friend Mr Andreas Papandreou stated, namely that the start of this breakthrough in our relations was made by the late Yeoryios Papandreou. Now it is easy for us to develop these relations, but that happened back in the "cold war" period. Just imagine the daring that Yeoryios Papandreou had to have! But he did display the necessary daring, and we resolved this matter. I could say that I also had certain difficulties, but I don't want to present myself as a hero, after all he was the main hero.

I fully associate myself with what Mr Andreas Papandreou said: that, while he was prime minister, Mr Konstantinos Karamanlis continued this work and I highly value this continuity of his. As regards the evaluations of your politicians and statesmen, this is your own internal affair. But I want to stress that Mr Karamanlis was honest and worked energetically in the process of closing the gap between our two countries and our two peoples, with clear awareness of the need to develop and deepen this process.

Of course, now we are at a new and higher stage in our mutual relations and it is completely natural that this new stage requires both new visions and new scope, and at this point I want to pay the credit due to the contribution and services of my friend Mr Andreas Papandreou to the development of these mutual relations.

Following these introductory remarks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered his speech.

Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, dear friends, ladies and gentlemen: We are 2 days into our official visit to The Republic of Greece, days that have been filled with constructive and fruitful talks and cordial meetings with the Greek people and their leaders, our kind and hospitable hosts. The hours we have spent here can be counted, but their significance is measured on a different scale -- the scale of Bulgaria and Greece's sincere and immutable common desire for peace and understanding.

Mr Prime Minister, I would not be telling you anything new by saying that it is a real pleasure for me to meet and talk with you. I am sure that you will agree with me: Our meetings and conversations have always been frank and unconstrained, businesslike and fruitful. I want to note with satisfaction that our current visit also fully confirms this view. Our latest meeting took place in the familiar fresh and friendly atmosphere typical of high-level Bulgarian-Greek contacts over the last few years and representative of the feelings nourished by the two neighboring peoples for one another.

If we were to look back and evaluate Bulgarian-Greek relations in their development, we would see how the fruits of our joint efforts stand out. Trust, understanding, and mutually advantageous cooperation are the main gains of these efforts. Interpreting the achievements, we can proudly declare that Bulgarian-Greek relations in the last few years have been better than ever before, and that much has been and is being done to expand the ties between our countries and peoples.

I think that, while emphasizing this fact, it would be appropriate to stress the considerable personal contribution made toward it by my esteemed friend, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. With your rich political experience and sense of realism and with your direct and energetic actions aimed at attaining improvement in international relations and guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, you, Mr Prime Minister, have established yourself as one of the most prestigious statesmen and politicians of our time.

While fully sharing your conclusion that "Bulgarian-Greek relations today set a real example of friendly relations between two neighboring countries," I would allow myself to confirm the joint view that states with different social systems will not be taking a wrong path if they were to follow the example of Bulgaria and Greece in their relations. This view is correct. There is no doubt that it is gratifying to us, but at the same time it also imposes obligations.

Life vividly shows that there exist numerous opportunities to cary and enrich the forms of bilateral cooperation, and that it can become even more meaningful and even more fruitful. This applies particularly to our joint actions in the economic sphere. It is gratifying that neither side lacks the goodwill and sincere desire to utilize these opportunities. There is an obvious need for the relevant competent organs to outline practical measures and come out with specific initiatives and proposals in line with the higher demands posed before them and directly serving the implementation of the jointly developed policy of our future cooperation.

Esteemed Mr Papandreou, we highly value the resolve, repeatedly expressed on your side, to step up Bulgarian-Greek relations and ensure their further dynamic development. I would like to assure you that, as far as we are concerned, we will continue to show solicitude for the strengthening of good-neighborliness and friendship with the Republic of Greece as a precious gain in the interests of both peoples, as an important stabilizing factor in the Balkans, and as a weighty contribution toward the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, despite the peoples' desire and will to live in peace and tranquillity, the international situation remains tense and alarming. The danger of a destructive nuclear war is hanging over mankind. The causes of which, and the parties guilty of it, are well known. Certain reactionary circles are clearly unwilling to give up their ambitions for military superiority and world domination. In their desire to implement their adventurist plans, they are following the line of a frenzied arms race and the development of new offensive weapon systems and types. Special alarm is caused by their attempts to militarize outer space.

It is gratifying that, over the last few months, there has been a glimmer of hope for improvement of the international situation, reduction of military confrontation, and return to the policy of detente. Under no circumstances must these hopes turn out to be in vain. Our own country, just like the whole world, welcomed with satisfaction the news that agreement has been reached on a meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. There is no doubt that the results of their talks could have a decisive influence on our planet's future development. Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons, whose objective is to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth, are continuing in Geneva.

These are indisputably positive aspects. But political dialogue between the USSR and the United States and the constant militarization of international relations are truly incompatible. It is impossible, on the one hand, to fan the fire of nuclear catastrophe while, on the other hand, expecting to attain mutually acceptable solutions.

The attainment of accord is, of course, fully possible but subject to one condition: a serious, businesslike, and honest approach, reciprocal consideration for interests, and strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is also called upon to play a substantial role for the improvement of the international situation. The Bulgarian People's Republic participates actively in its work in the desire to make a contribution toward the reaching of substantial accords on mutually-supplementing measures to consolidate confidence and security in Europe, measures of both an international law and military-technical nature.

This year -- 1985 -- is memorable: It is the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act. These jubilees most vividly symbolize mankind's desire for peace and happiness. States all over the world, large and small, nuclear and nonnuclear, can and must celebrate them in the only fitting manner: by taking together the path toward resumption of detente and final elimination of the danger of a new and disastrous war.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, seats of tension and conflicts still exist in several places in the planet. Cyprus is one of them.

The development of the Cyprus question causes serious concern. It is well known that the Bulgarian People's Republic has repeatedly declared that the path to its peaceful solution leads through a guarantee of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and consideration for the interests of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots. There is no doubt that the sclution to this complex question requires the withdrawal of all foreign troops and elimination of foreign military bases on the island. We do not approve of any unilateral actions whatsoever that may hinder the attainment of this goal, and we advocate the continuation of the intra-Cypriot dialogue in line with UN resolutions.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, the Bulgarian People's Republic gives paramount attention to, and makes constant efforts for, the implementation of a constructive foreign policy line in the region where both we and you are living -- the Balkans. We cannot fail to note that positive changes have taken place here over the last few decades. But a number of facts indicate that there do exist circles that dislike the positive processes in the Balkans. Forces obviously exist that are stubbornly attempting to destabilize the situation in the region, to undermine the relations of good-neighborliness, understanding, and trust, to revive enmities and problems inherited from the past, and to interfere in different countries' internal affairs.

It is our deeply held belief that these attempts are doomed to failure. We do have grounds for feeling optimistic about the future of the Balkans. Peoples in our region have been convinced by practice of the advantages of peaceful cooperation based on the principles of mutual advantage.

Bulgaria's readiness to sign bilateral agreements with Balkan states, agreements that would incorporate a code of good-neighborly relations, rejection of territorial claims, and prevention of the use of one country's territory for hostile purposes and actions against another country, is well known.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to do everything within its power to build relations with its neighbors in a constructive and realistic spirit, with good will and a principled approach. It will remain a consistent champion of the cause of peace and security in the Balkans and will work for the practical implementation of the idea of transforming our peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons. I would like to pay the credit due to Mr Andreas Papandreou for his persistent support for this idea and for his efforts toward its implementation.

Allow me in conclusion, dear friends, ladies, and gentlemen, to express once more heartfelt thanks for the hospitable reception accorded to us and to express my confidence that Bulgarian-Greek relations will continue to develop successfully, will be enriched with even greater content, and will serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world.

In this belief, I propose a toast:

To the progress and prosperity of the friendly Greek people.

To the good-neighborliness, cooperation, and understanding between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Republic of Greece.

To the health of Kristos Sartzetakis, esteemed president of the Republic of Greece.

To your health, esteemed Mr Prime Minister and dear friend Andreas Papandreou.

To the health of all present here!

Zhivkov Welcomed on Return

AU261411 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, returned yesterday from Greece, where he paid an official visit at the invitation of the country's President Kristos Sartzetakis.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was cordially welcomed by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the government; secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Standing Committee; members of the government; and deputy ministers.

Yeoryios Khristofis, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Greek Embassy in Bulgaria, was also present.

FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO HELSINKI

AU281841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, left for Helsinki today. He will take part in the meeting of foreign ministers from the CSCE member-states, which will ceremoniously celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the conference's Final Act.

CHNOUPEK ON SDI, ARMS CONTROL, EUROPEAN ISSUES

LD260905 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Regular news conference" in Studio Eight at Kavoi Hory in Prague; interview with Bohuslav Chnoupek, federal minister of foreign affairs, by moderator Dedic, not further identified, Syrucek, not further identified, Bouda, "from Television Newsreel," Tomanek, "from Television Newsreel," Vana, "from RUDE PRAVO," Kvapil "from radio," and other unidentified interviewers; questions in Czech with Chnoupek replies in Slovak -- recorded]

[Text] [Bedic] Esteemed viewers, good evening. May I invite you to our regular press conference in Studio Eight at Kavoi Hory. We will ask the federal minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, about the topical questions of the current international situation.

Comrade Minister, let me first ask you the obligatory question: How do you characterize the current international situation?

[Chnoupek] Naturally one would prefer to avoid answering this fundamental question. This traditional characterization is frequently repeated in our assessments: The situation in the contemporary world is complicated, and in some places even dangerous. Unfortunately, I have to repeat this characterization here again, but we are right to use it in view of the militaristic course pursued by President Reagan's administration from the beginning of his first term to the present. The situation is very complicated indeed; it is a situation full of unrest and we must bear this fact in mind. True, compared to the situation 2-3 years ago, the current situation is a little better than the period of the extreme rhetorics of President Reagan. Some 2 or 3 years ago people used to ask quite openly: Tell me, will there be war or not? I think that the question to ask today is a different one. The point at the moment is that through dialogue and negotiations on the key problems and through complicated questions we achieve our goals on the basis of our Leninist policy on peace, detente, disarmament and broad, very beneficial, international cooperation.

[Dedic] Now a question from Comrade Syrucek.

[Syrucek] At the moment, in Geneva, the Soviet-U.S. talks on a wide range of nuclear and space weapons are under way. However, recently the highest Soviet representative, Comrade Gorbachev, said that unless the United States changes its stance the USSR would have to reassess its stance on these talks. Does it mean that the talks could end in a dead end?

[Chnoupek] This is a difficult question to answer. The whole world, including us, welcomed the agreements between Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz in Geneva in January on the goals and framework of these talks. The first round ended badly with no results. The Americans say that the questions of space are untouchable and that they do not wish to and will not discuss them. This is the fundamental question. Unless they accept this then one assumes that the USSR would be forced to adopt measures you have mentioned in quoting Comrade Gorbachev.

The question of a space arms build-up is the most fundamental question of the present time. In fact it concerns the transfer of the arms build-up into space. We want to prevent this at any cost because this new aspect of world and international policy has strong destabilizing tendencies, violates signed agreements, and creates a general atmosphere of danger. Practically no one can now say what danger that sort of arms build-up in space would bring about and what the cost would be.

Therefore the socialist countries, and we, through our Czechoslovak foreign policy, make every effort in bilateral talks and at international meetings to make the Americans give up this program.

The situation now is such that most deliberations held with NATO partners are to discuss whether the ABM agreement -- the agreement on antimissile measures, Article 5 -- is or is not in line with the program. The Americans say that Article 5 says nothing about research, that it mentions only development. We, on the other hand, say that under the conditions of the current standards of the scientific-technological revolution it is difficult to define the key criterion -- a boundary between research and development, that is, between the well-known words "research" and "development" [quoted words in English] as they clearly divide it. It is generally known that research into new and sophisticated weapons sometimes represents as much as 90 percent of all work. There is only 10 percent left to finish, only a minute proportion devoted to practical development tests. Therefore this would mean, if research were to continue for say 5 or 10 or 12 or 15 years, as the Americans say, that when that was completed there would be only months needed for practical application. President Reagan is committed to the influential Western establishment of California's electronics industry -- sophisticated weapons, lasers, the most modern things in this sphere -- and this part of the military-industrial complex of the United States naturally has great interest in the manufacture of precisely this sort of weapons. This program is a reflection of these wishes, goals and efforts. Therefore the deliberations are very, very complicated.

[Questioner] Recently it was announced that Comrade Gorbachev would meet President Reagan in November in Geneva. In the West there is much speculation concerning this meeting. What can one expect from this meeting?

[Chnoupek] The question of a summit meeting between these two member-states of the Security Council and founding members of the United Nations who, according to its Charter, bear particular responsibility for world security, has been on the agenda for many years. A meeting never took place and I think it could not have taken place during the first years of President Reagan's term in the White House. Personally, I cannot imagine how in that period -- when President Reagan was sending socialism to hell and throwing socialism and communism on the garbage heap of history -- such a meeting could have taken place. President Reagan's proposal for a summit meeting has been thoroughly and broadly assessed by our Soviet friends; we have received information to the effect. It was said that in the interest of world peace and security, in the interest of efforts leading to disarmament and to achieving concrete results, the USSR had agreed to such a meeting. We all have wished very much -- and I think this is very clearly reflected in Soviet statements -- that this meeting will discuss a full international-political agenda, particularly with regard to major global questions concerning the strengthening of peace, nuclear disarmament, a ban on tests, and the well-known moratorium. The Soviet proposal for this moratorium could be declared on the Hiroshima anniversary or even earlier as suggested in Soviet statements. Therefore, we would very much like to see this meeting bring new impulses and impetuses for the policy of detente. At any rate, it will be a great and important event.

[Questioner] The United States is obviously determined, at variance with world public opinion and at variance with the mission of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, to start at least the research and development phase of deployment of new arms in space, new space weapons. On the other hand we can see, not only in the West European public but also in some representatives of governments of West Europe, certain worries about this development. Proof of this is also the well-known proposal for the Eureka project with which West Europe wants to match, I would say, the technological superiority of the United States. I do not want my question to sound like speculation, but to what extent do you think the West European opposition or anxiety could play a role in bringing American representatives to their senses?

[Chnoupek] It is, of course, very difficult to attach a specific weight to the influence of Western Europe on its allies -- I am now talking about the NATO countries. Their views are different and varied: from quiet agreement, from flirting with the French Eureka program, to the opposition in a whole number of NATO countries. We can hear them daily. We have them on the table during our deliberations. You can see, for example, Kohl's stand. The federal chancellor, in the first days, in the first stages of the declaration of this program, welcomed the "star wars" program. After 2 or 3 weeks he said that this program also carries a certain risk, you have no doubt noticed. We can see such a development in the positions of practically all the representatives of NATO countries. True, how much strength, how much potential and capacity they will have in helping to prevent the implementation of this program is very difficult to say.

[Dedic] Comrade Bouda, from "Television Newsreel":

[Bouda] Concerning the FRG, Comrade Minister, on the basis of the growth of certain revanchist trends in the FRG, how will we further develop cooperation with this country in all fields, including also trade, cultural, and political party relations, etc?

[Chnoupek] While preparing for the Helsinki conference, during the period of the policy of relaxing tensions, we normalized relations with our neighbours, the FRG and Austria. A very good, solid, firm agreement on mutual relations was worked out and signed in 1973 and a joint declaration was worked out and adopted in 1978. We observe this agreement consistently -- both these documents. This means, above all, that we are developing the political dialogue and it is active, developed, and regular.

In this connection I would like to recall the visit of our president, Comrade Husak, to Bonn, in the FRG, a few years ago, and the whole string of visits in recent years, and also to recall the regular consultations of ministries of foreign affairs at the deputy level, consultations that take place regularly, and also the regular meetings of ministers of foreign affairs -- once in their country, once in our country -- where we can discuss bilateral issues and further development and also, of course, international issues.

In the political sphere I would say this agreement is being fulfilled to the last letter. In the economic sphere we have also achieved great progress. The FRG is our biggest Western partner. I do not want to give any figures now but would like to say that the volume of our mutual trade came close to $2 billion, and this is a large volume. And in the other spheres -- cultural, educational, and scientific-technological cooperation -- considerable progress has been made, recently also in that sphere in which both countries have a special interest -- the ecological sphere. We are implementing this line, respecting these agreements [words indistinct] and also in the interest of developing a dialogue in Europe, developing cooperation with this neighboring country with which we must and will have to continue to live and remain neighbors.

True, we use all these opportunities for deliberations to strongly emphasize our anxieties about the growth of FRG revanchism. And this, despite the fact that they are telling us that revanchism does not in fact exist in the FRG. We give proof and say that the fifties witnessed the first voices calling for revised frontiers, re-examination of the Potsdam Agreement, and revision of the postwar arrangement in Europe; we have viewed them in the framework of the cold war and bad, disorganized relations.

When, during the SPD-FDP coalition government -- above all by the SPD -- these trends were strongly suppressed, we were very surprised. We feel very badly now that these voices are resurfacing, however, with the political blessing of the coalition government and in the presence of the top representatives of this coalition government.

Federal Chancellor Kohl was present at the Sudeten Landsmannschaft rally. We get various replies to this and they do not satisfy us. Minister Genscher told me last time that the physical presence of a member of the Federal Government at such a rally does not mean that the Federal Government agrees with the contents and all that is being said at the rally. All right, we say, but your very presence gives it your blessing, your agreement, and what the former Sudeten men like Hupka, (?Caja) are saying we all know very well. This is why we consider revanchism a very dangerous phenomenon and constantly criticize it, pointing out at the same time that in the development of our relations it burdens our relations and that we, in the further development of our relations, in their prospects, stick consistently to the signed documents.

[Questioner] In this connection, what about Austrian-Czechoslovak relations?

[Chnoupek] Well, for each country coexistence and good relations with neighbors is of priority importance. Relations with Austria are also a priority for us. Being burdened by historical traditions, and nonnormalized relations until the mid-seventies, we were one of the last, one of the last two states in Europe to establish diplomatic relations only at the envoy and not the ambassadorial level. These matters were put in order by the known treaties on normalization of relations and property and legal agreements.

True, coexistence with neighbors, and above all with neighbors with different social systems is always, always a very complex matter, far from simple. President Kirchschlaeger when he received me in Vienna a month ago, said: Yes, we understand this, too. We Austrians can coexist well with Brazil, Thailand or Mongolia, but it is more difficult with our neighbors -- he did not name Czechoslovakia -- where the very geographical factor creates a large number of various complications.

We want to develop relations with Austria on the basis of the signed agreements on the principles of peaceful coexistence in all its aspects -- this means in the framework of good-neighborly relations and it means that we want to develop political dialogue, which after overcoming certain obstacles in the past has been possible.

We are interested in the development of economic cooperation, just as Austria is. Our mutual trade totals about $1 billion. We are interested in the development of cooperation in other spheres too, but want to have peace and quiet on the border. We do not like it when each problem that appears in mutual relations, of one or another character, is misused by those forces who, to speak openly, do not like us very much -- that is anti-Czechoslovak, antisocialist forces who channel their opinions primarily through mass media and press the Austrian Government to some opinions that then burden and disturb mutual relations.

[Questioner] These forces have strong positions in the mass media. We are witnessing constant campaigns, anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. They are moralizing, lecturing, preaching, and interfering. Perhaps it will not be easy to talk to the Austrians.

[Chnoupek] I have already said that coexistence with neighbors, and, above all, with a country with a different social system, is very complicated.

[Dedic, Comrade Syrucek.

[Syrucek] Ten years ago a summit of CSSR and Austrian representatives was held. We are now recalling the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference and foreign ministers will again meet in the Finnish capital. What will be the balance sheet for fulfillment of the Final Act, or, more precisely, how is it possible in the present conditions to develop the policy of detente if we know that it cannot be returned to the form it had in 1975?

[Chnoupek] We approached Helsinki with trust and goodwill, full of support for implementing the ideas of Helsinki, strengthening peace, strengthening security in Europe, and developing broad European -- and not only European but international -- cooperation. True, on the other hand we have never had any illusions, and this was strongly voiced by our president, Comrade Husak, in Helsinki, that by signing the Final Act socialist and capitalist countries would end up in an embrace. That was a romantic idea if anyone believed in it, and apparently some did.

As were then saying, we believed that the Final Act was a good-strong document, having a strong basis for implementation of this broad cooperation under conditions of peaceful coexistence and reduced tension, a Leninist policy for coexistence in the seventies and eighties. This is why we were not too surprised with the fluctuations in fulfillment of the Final Act.

There was a period some called romantic; true, those were the first years immediately after Helsinki. Then immediately after came a strong and deep gap; that was the end, the last years of Carter's administration, his succession by President Reagan, when the dialogue was basically interrupted, cooperation was interrupted, and when those who even before Helsinki were against Helsinki started to rejoice that the process of detente, the Helsinki process, was basically buried, that it was really stillborn and that it was over. We, even in those difficult times, those complex times, just as the entire socialist community, the USSR, and the Warsaw Pact states, in our documents, our deliberations, and our speeches kept stressing that it was necessary to return to this policy.

Just view the situation today. Only 2 years ago, and I do not want to name specific ministers or specific states, they said to us: You don't really want to go to Helsinki at a political level to voice your support for Helsinki, and to declare and endorse the Final Act and the policy of detente, do you? These are illusions; this is not possible. Today, the very same ministers, or if not them then other ministers in their place from the very same countries, are saying: Of course, it is necessary to go to Helsinki to endorse, to support this policy and to do everything in our power to ensure that the great and strong noble ideas contained in the Final Act are applied and implemented in practice.

[Questioner] I would like, in this connection, to ask: Until now each follow-up meeting of signatories of the Final Act has been turned by the aggressive approach of the United States, into confrontation. Are you not worried that the same will happen this year in Helsinki?

[Chnoupek] When the plans were being discussed for the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki meeting and other aspects of the 10th anniversary, including the question of what document to adopt, we asserted a view that it would be most sensible not to adopt any great document. Why? Because if we should suddenly sit down and start discussing the adoption of such a document we would have to meet with issues on which we have different views: There is the question of the so-called Third Basket, the question of human rights. This is why we welcomed, as a result of these complex deliberations and discussions, the proposal of our Finnish colleagues, who propose a draft, a version of a very brief communique where the signatories, at the foreign minister level, support the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. This is basically a very brief proposal consisting of about 18 to 20 lines, but it can be at the same time expected that each representative of a signatory country of the Final Act will be saying his own bit, that we will agree on a large number of issues, but that there will be completely different views on a number of issues.

[Dedic] Comrade Tomanek, from "Television Newsreel."

[Tomanek] Comrade Minister, speaking about the security situation in Europe, can we look at the prospects for the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe? What are its prospects, in your opinion?

[Chnoupek] We consider the Stockholm conference to be a continuation of the process of the Helsinki conference, and above all we see it as a possibility for extending detente into the military sphere. We said from the very beginning, in January of last year, that our basic aim is that Stockholm should be seen in that way, that we see Stockholm in this way, and that we want this idea to be asserted and reflected in the military-political sphere, specifically in the adoption of our proposal on the nonuse of force. In our speech, as one of the socialist countries, we very clearly said that we are not against further progress and measures in the military-technical sphere. Since Helsinki, Belgrade, and Madrid sufficient positive experiences have been accumulated in this military-technical sphere, for example, by the invitation of observers to exercises, and by other measures which we know, which could be broadened, and for which there exist further reserves.

We recently submitted such proposals, specifically on the movement of troops, exercises, [word indistinct], we know, and I have to say and am pleased to say, that reaction to these proposals was not the most negative. We even heard that these were good proposals and that on their basis work could begin in the spring on the final document and could be prepared and completed in Stockholm in order to go to Vienna as it is agreed in the relevant documents.

[Questioner] In recent weeks, even days, the situation in the Near and Middle East has worsened. This is because of the aggressive policy of the United States, which misused the hijacking of a plane to implement its gunboat diplomacy against Lebanon and other countries in this region. The CSSR has never been indifferent to the situation and its development in this region. What is the possibility that our foreign policy can assist in solving this issue ?

[Chnoupek] We consider the situation in the Near and Middle East to be the consequence of Israeli aggression. It is the most delicate point facing the present world, an explosive situation, and because of its geographical situation one threatening Europe, Africa and Asia. We must be aware of this. On the second sentence of your question, I would like to note that Czechoslovakia, next to the USSR, is one of the most active countries in this region. This comes from history and traditions. Everywhere, in all Arab countries, from Baghdad to Fes, in Algeria, to be more exact, they have always greeted us as we, without weapons, have helped them win their freedom against colonialism. Therein, I think, lie the roots of solidarity and cooperation and our commitment to the just settlement of problems in this region.

The fact that today, after Camp David, more blood is being shed than before it; the fact that Lebanon is turning into a modern Carthage; and the fact that Arab unity practically does not exist, that it has been strongly weakened, the front of countries of united resistance -- these are, unfortunately, developments that are very sad.

Furthermore we are registering the further strong attempts of America to solve these problems by way of separate talks. I mean, for example, the King Husayn-'Arafat meeting, which we do not welcome, and I am being very polite when I say that we do not welcome it. Our line is principled; we are fighting for it, presenting it, and I am pleased to say that it is being respected and is meeting with greater and greater appreciation and interest. It is a solution to this problem in a complex way, by way of convocation of a great conference with the participation of all -- this means with the participation of Israel and the Palestinians -- where these questions, we believe, could be solved. This old-new proposal of the USSR from 2 years ago is causing a wave of opposition in the West.

Americans say that they will never go to such a conference; Israel is playing its negative tune also; but among the Arab countries, with some exceptions, this idea is gaining support and we think that the great -- metaphorically speaking -- round table meeting where all these problems, all these complex problems could be solved, should be the right way to remove the consequences of the Israeli aggressison, because until the question of the Palestinians, the question of their state, is solved, nothing will be solved in the Arab world.

[Dedic] Comrade Vana, RUDE PRAVO.

[Vana] Comrade Minister, I would like to travel a little further, as far as China, which, no doubt, also plays a very important role in international developments. In following developments in China, one wishes to ask how China's relations with the socialist countries are developing?

[Chnoupek] This is an interesting question concerning a relationship in which we are witnessing a strong revival. I would like to note that the CSSR has always expressed its interest in the normalization and development of state relations with the PRC, that is, with this big socialist country, with this internationally significant nation of 1 billion people. In recent years, true, there was a time when such normalization and such progress did not take place, but about 2 years ago we noted signals coming from the PRC pointing to certain steps leading to the strengthening of relations.

There have been two meetings between our foreign ministers: I and Comrade Wu met in New York at the penultimate meeting of the General Assembly. At that meeting we were pleased to hear about this interest and said that we considered the PRC a socialist country, but that the development of our relations could not take place at the expense of our friends, our allies. I think that our Chinese partners understood our firm and principled stance. Since then there has been a notable movement in all aspects of our mutual relations. I dare say that a strong political dialogue has begun. Recently, my deputy returned from consultations in China, from very good and useful consultations. Likewise, our deputy premier, Comrade Svatopluk Potac, also visited China. Economic cooperation has started moving rapidly. Our mutual trade has increased 2.5-3-fold. China is interested in Czechoslovak technology, in cooperation with us. Let us remember that in the fifties we were strongly involved in the construction of Chinese industry and participated in a number of investment projects. Therefore one can say that an infrastructure, or an atmosphere, for good and useful developments in relations with the PRC is coming into being.

True, we have all carefully noted Comrade Gorbachev's appeal voiced in his now already very well-known Dnepropetrovsk speech addressed to China, stating that the USSR is ready for a broad development of relations and for removing many of those artificially created obstacles of the past in the hope that these relations will be activated. As far as we know this appeal has not fallen on deaf ears in Beijing and there has been a positive answer so that one can assume, indeed predict, that there will be a movement in the development of contacts between the socialist countries, the CSSR, and the PRC.

[Dedic] Comrade Bouda, television news.

[Bouda] Comrade Minister, both the influence and importance of the developing countries on the global scale are growing continuously. How is the CSSR going to further develop cooperation with this part of the world?

[Chnoupek] There is no doubt that the developing countries are a potent phenomenon on the international scene.

We have always strongly advocated the decolonization of Africa and Asia, strongly supported the national liberation struggle, and helped all countries that liberated themselves from the colonial yoke stand on their own feet.

We have very strongly developed relations with African, Asian, and American countries. We share with them identical views on the key and fundamental questions of world peace policy: the struggle for peace, for detente, for disarmament, for continuation of the policy of reducing tension, and for the struggle against the last remnants of neo-colonialism, apartheid, and the policy of Zionism.

There is a very broad, reliable, and solid platform in the political sphere for our cooperation in other spheres. We have a very strong dialogue with these countries. I dare say that this dialogue must be one of the most active among all socialist countries. Naturally, this also brings certain advantages. We enjoy our authority and prestige in these countries. Thousands of students from these countries have been educated in our country; we provide these countries with strong economic assistance; and we have participated in the construction of industrial bases in these countries. All this makes our dialogue easier.

In particular, we single out progressive countries who play an important role in the fight against imperialism. Concerning the future, we want to develop this cooperation and make it much more active in all spheres. It is very promising and mutually beneficial, and it is a principled cooperation without political ties, which is particularly appreciated in the developing countries in assessing cooperation with the socialist countries. We also join them in their fight for a new economic order, for example by voting [word indistinct] at the UN General Assembly extraordinary session.

[Dedic] Comrade Kvapil, from radio.

[Kvapil] Comrade Minister, I think that in assessing the international situation as a whole it is not an exaggeration to say that the unity of the socialist community is one of the important phenomena and guarantees of world peace and security. It is not by accident that the United States ceaselessly attacks this unity by attempting to reward some socialist countries and punish others. I would like to know in what ways, in what manner this unity of the countries of the socialist community will be further strengthened and developed?

[Chnoupek] We frequently discuss this question and frequently deal with it. In fact at the moment this very question is discussed in a very important article carried by the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA. The article discusses the questions of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

We consider ourselves a firm member of the Warsaw Pact, a reliable member of CEMA. We consider strengthening the unity, cooperation, and defense-capability of the socialist countries and their core, the Warsaw Pact member states, to be the supreme task, the foremost priority, and generally the chief goal of Czechoslovak foreign policy, which consistently applies and discharges the conclusions of our congresses and plenary sessions where this task is seen as the foundation stone of our whole policy.

[Dedic] There would be many more questions, but out time is running out. Comrade Minister, we have to stop. Thank you for your interesting information and answers. Thank you for your visit to our studio.

[Chnoupek] Thank you, Comrade Dedic. Thank you comrade colleagues.

MOSCOW FESTIVAL, WEST'S S. AFRICA SUPPORT VIEWED

LD281424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Summary] In our foreign policy commentary Zdenek Vilimek examines positive and negative influences exerted by solidarity on the progressive tendencies of mankind.

Anti-imperialist solidarity is a common denominator of all youth festivals staged in the past, as well as of the Moscow Youth Festival currently taking place. In pursuing this course, today's youth can be characterized as an antiwar generation, acutely aware of the fact that their life's ambitions can only be fulfilled if peace is preserved. It is therefore essential that the "star wars" project and the plans for the use of chemical, biological, and neutron weapons be abandoned. Young people are aware of the fact that the fate of the world and the threat of destructive war are indivisible.

"The delegates from many countries of the world gathered in Moscow prove that nations living under different social systems do not have any alternative but to live in peace on one planet, not to interfere in others' internal affairs, and to respect different views. This is the lesson that the West is taught by the present 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which is helping foster mutual trust, overcoming prejudices, and enhancing those things that bring nations closer together and not those things that divide them.

"While on the one hand the entire world is witnessing sincere efforts by young people for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, at the same time other forms of solidarity are coming to the fore. This, unfortunately, is solidarity of an entirely different nature, solidarity that has been confirmed at the most representative international forum, the United Nations, to be precise in the Security Council, its most important executive body. This was the place where the just efforts aimed at the adoption of effective sanctions against the racist Republic of South Africa collapsed namely on a truly imperialist solidarity, on the solidarity of the superpowers, egoistic and grabbing interests, which although this time perhaps refraining from giving their verbal support to such a monstrous policy -- without the least exaggeration this term applies to the state of emergency in the racist state of South Africa -- have not stopped giving physical support to these policies."

"The escalation of violence and terror used against the black inhabitants of southern Africa suppresses any kind of citizens' rights. Hundreds of people have been murdered, tortured, and detained.

"The suffering of the tortured people has caused and continues to cause a wave of exceptional indignation and protests. Apart from this, it has also provoked certain very telling responses on the part of certain NATO powers.

"It has been an open secret for a long time that the South African racist regime, regardless of its moral decline and the unquestionable culpability of its policies toward the majority of its own citizens, is a faithful and important ally of the West. South African territory and its ports serve the strategic interests of the NATO treaty not only in the vast areas of sub-Saharan Africa but also in the considerable area of the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean. The South African Republic and Namibia, which it occupies, constitute an enormous source of mineral resources, which for the West it appears to be difficult to find substitutes for.

Additionally, and not least, South Africa is a country where investments are uniquely profitable.

Hence the response of the United States and Britain to the declaration of the state of emergency by the Botha regime. The exclamations of denunciation and rejection of the South African terror are, however, absolutely worthless if they are accompanied by speedy affirmations that nothing is going to change in the so-called policy of constructive engagement toward Pretoria. As long as it is namely these countries that control the situation in the Security Council, as long as it is impossible to adopt binding international sanctions against the racists, then what we are witnessing from the United States and Britain is an act of unconcealed cynicism and on the whole an open admission of the true hierarchy of values of both governments.

One must admit that it would be unjust to put the responsibility for the support, even a long-term one, only on the above-named two countries which have the highest volume of investments in the racist state. Although it was namely France, which is obviously motivated by its interests in the regions of Africa remaining under French influence, and other West European states who adopted outwardly more decisive positions toward the racists, the sincerity of their positions will not withstand a more thorough analysis either. The proposed restrictive measures are ineffective in their impact and this is certainly not an undesired result. This is the inauspicious international solidarity that contrasts so sharply with the solidarity in the struggle for peace and friendship among nations expressed by the world's youth in Moscow."

UN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE DELEGATE ON U.S. ISOLATION

LD282346 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] "The world conference ended with the success of progressive forces," Marie Kabrhelova, head of the Czechoslovak delegation told CTK special correspondent at the close of the world conference on the results of the U.N. Decade for Women here today.

"The long-time strategy of the USA and its tactics to force so-called purely women's questions into the conference agenda were not accepted by the overwhelming majority of delegations. Delegations expressed their stands on all decisive questions linked with the motto of the decade -- Equality, development, peace," Marie Kabrhelova stated.

The Secretariat member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Women's Union noted that this was fully reflected in the proposal for the strategy up to the year 2000. Its discussion was a tough struggle for the character of its political parts, namely questions of strengthening peace by way of disarmament, detente, support for the just demands of nations for national independence, self-determination, economic development, elimination of apartheid, racism and all forms of oppression.

The U.S. delegation was the only one opposed to the demands of consistent struggle against apartheid, for the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and for a new international economic order. In the case of the Palestinian people it was supported by Israel, the Czechoslovak representative noted.

The arrogant conduct of the U.S. delegation was even unacceptable for its closest allies, and this was finally evident in their different voting.

By the adoption of the strategy, the isolation of the U.S. delegation in the course of the conference was completed. The strategy not only expresses continuity with the previous conferences in Mexico and Copenhagen, but in harmony with the present situation also opens for women prospects in their further effort and struggle for equality, development and peace.

The conference confirmed that the present U.S. policy is unrealistic and unacceptable for [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] have again seen that the policy of the U.S. Administration cannot give a positive alternative to mankind, Marie Kabrhelova stated.

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Prague -- The Czechoslovak delegation led by Marie Kabrhelova returned home from the World Women's Conference today.

VACATIONING SRV FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS CHALUPA

AU251305 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 85 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "Meeting With the SRV Minister"]

[Text] On 2 July in Prague, Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications and chairman of the Committee of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Friendship, met Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, who is vacationing in the CSSR. In a cordial comradely talk they discussed certain issues of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations and of the current international situation. The meeting was attended by Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

REVIVAL OF FAITH IN SLOVAK YOUTH 'INCONCEIVABLE'

AU251044 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Milan Sidor, Ph.D.: "Youth in the Plans of Contemporary Clerical Anticommunism; the Inconceivable Will Not Return"]

[Excerpts] One of the characteristic features of the persent day ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism is the contest for the minds of the young generation. It is being waged not only on the national, but also on the international scale.

Representatives of the bourgeois states, who today are increasingly of one mind with the representatives of the clerical centers of Christianity, but also of Buddhism and Judaism, are not even trying to hide that in their projects they seriously count on churches and their clerical activity among the younger generation. The systematic strengthening of religious trends and close cooperation with the Catholic-oriented clergy, a course on which the majority of the NATO member-countries have recently embarked, has been chosen, in the interests of big money, by Western governments as the most auspicious way to begin to resolve the large number of serious social problems resulting from the rising unemployment of a broad strata of the working people and from the general social apathy of young people.

The situation, which the irresponsible experiments in ideological manipulation of youth got into in the past two decades, at present favors sects and smaller religious associations. That, however, does not mean at all that the large religious centers, such as the World Council of Churches and the Vatican, will reconcile themselves to this situation. In this respect, also typical are the activities that politicking Catholicism and its Pope John Paul II have been launching in the struggle for the minds of the young generation. In the nascent process of clerical-missionary activity among the youth, the pope has decided to make use of the experience acquired by several Vatican organizations and orders (for example the Order of the Salesians) to win the youth back.

He is thus attempting to win them back not only from the influence of the leaders of various religious sects, but also from the influence of socialist education.

In that sense, for example, in the pope's public sermons at St Peter's Square in Rome, and in the programs of his journeys abroad are included entire passages about alleged wrongs that, allegedly, socialism has been causing in education by orienting the young generation toward a scientific Weltanschauung. In numerous plans and speeches of the pope and some other representatives of the Vatican today attempts are being made to overcome the enduring apathy of young people in the West toward Catholicism by eliciting some sort of distinct impression about an alleged revival of interest in religion among young people in the socialist countries (in Poland, the CSSR, and Hungary). Also the intentionally fabricated letter to the participants in the recent Levoca pilgrimage was to serve that end. The letter was sent to several organizations of Catholic youth, including two groups of Slovak emigree youth in the West, to awake in them religious life at least to the extent it exists in Slovakia.

However, these and similar clerical activities oriented toward the young generation of the socialist countries are doomed in advance to failure. After all, in the socialist countries the young generation, brought up by socialist family and school, is closest to a scientific Weltanschauung. The results of sociological research, too, unequivocally reveal, for example, that among young people in Slovakia in the 16-29 age group almost 60 percent adhere to a scientific Weltanschauung, while 20 percent are believers and 20 percent have no opinion regarding the Weltanschauung. At the same time, each subsequent age group (in 10-year intervals) is, as a rule, a bit less religious than the preceding one. In practice this leads to a considerable narrowing of the reproduction of a religious Weltanschauung and thus opens realistic prospects for bringing close to and magnifying scientific-atheistic convictions in the consciousness of the overwhelming majority of young people.

It is fully confirmed that the planned clericalization of the younger generation is a considerably complicated task -- it is already so in the Western countries in the circumstances of the permanent crisis and apathy. Therefore, expecting any sort of revival of the clericalism of youth -- precisely where the heroic Slovak national uprising and liberation took place in accordance with the will of our people, who in those days still were religiously inclined -- would violate the principles of elementary logic and be unequivocally inconceivable.

U.S. STANCE AT 2D ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS ASSAILED

LD262213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 26 Jul 85

[By Joachim Sonnenberg]

[Text] Geneva, 26 Jul (ADN) -- Following the end of the second round of negotiations between the USSR and United States, discussions continue unabated among diplomatic observers and journalists here in Geneva. The statements made on the present discussions are being attentively studied in the capitals of the two great powers.

For most observers it is clear that an agreement on the renunciation of any kind of space armament remains the key question because otherwise space would become a source of deadly dangers for the whole planet and human civilization.

Of course it is known here that the Soviet position is based on the concept that under no circumstances must weapons be sent into space and no preparations whatsoever with this in mind, should be made. Instead, the renunciation of such intentions would prevent a new stage of the arms race. Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has pointed this out repeatedly of late. The objective, which corresponds to the interests of all the peoples equally, is that prevention of the militarization of space and arms limitation on earth are most closely linked. The latest steps toward disarmament on earth will be wasted unless the United States' "star wars" plans are stopped. The complexity of the negotiations in all three areas -- space weapons, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range weapons -- corresponds in particular to the objectives laid down for Geneva between the United States and USSR.

More and more observers, on the basis of information available to them here in Geneva, have reached the conviction that the United States' refusal to agree to arrangements on the prevention of the arms race in space, in the spirit of the Soviet-American agreement of 8 January this year, is the main reason that progress has also not been made in the second round of negotiations.

Whatever the American side may say in order to mislead the public on the objectives of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the realization of this project would mean that in space an extremely dangerous category of new weapons would appear. The USSR's view is that mankind would then go beyond the limit in the arms race, where there would probably be no turning back. The development of space offensive weapons would mean the wrecking of the treaty on missile defense systems (ABM) on which the whole process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons is based, and also the wrecking of this very process. In any case a substantial destabilization of the situation would come about.

The American view that its space project is to safeguard scientific, technological, and economic progress is finding fewer and fewer advocates. And it is indeed anything but a suitable procedure for boosting scientific and technological progress for peaceful purposes. Therefore, the USSR has been urging a ban on the whole category of space offensive weapons and an immediate moratorium on this research, development, testing, and deployment. It has emphasized that this would correspond to the interests of the USSR and the United States, and the interests and hopes of all states and peoples in the world, and that, on the contrary, realization of the SDI program would finally wreck the existing Soviet-American agreements on the preservation of strategic stability. This program undoubtedly aims at achieving military superiority with the help of space.

As recently as Thursday the Soviet side made clear once again at a press conference that it is striving in Geneva for honest agreements but that it will have no other choice but the adoption of countermeasures to reestablish equilibrium should the United States begin to militarize space and thus upset the military-strategic equilibrium.

In these considerations, the total complex of the military balance of power again and again plays an essential role in the nuclear weapon systems being discussed in Geneva. As far as strategic offensive weapons are concerned, it has become increasingly clear that the United States seeks to implement by every means its program concerning the further strengthening of its nuclear first-strike potential, while at the same time seeking to have the USSR weaken its defense capability in this area. Likewise, the U.S. representatives during the second round of negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, as everybody here meanwhile knows, have rejected all Soviet proposals that aime to reduce the potentials of the two sides. Not even a moratorium on the further deployment of such missiles has been accepted. And this despite the fact that concerning the number of medium-range missiles in Europe, there exists an approximate balance between NATO and the USSR.

In this respect, too, the arguments and facts advanced by the USSR have gained increasing credibility with the public. From them it has emerged that the Soviet proposal for the introduction of a moratorium for medium-range missiles in Europe is a fair and just proposal that in no way, as claimed by the U.S. side, aims to gain any unilateral advantages.

In contrast, with the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe an attempt is being made to destroy the approximate balance of power that exists here.

Furthermore, the Soviet side has pointed out repeatedly that the American medium-range missiles in Europe can reach the territory of the USSR, and that consequently they must be considered a supplement to the U.S. strategic arsenal. Their deployment, while ignoring the SALT II agreement, consequently undermines the balance of power concerning strategic offensive weapons.

All the information that has become known about the second round of negotiations shows that the USSR in all the three areas of negotiations -- space weapons, strategic offensive weapons, and nuclear medium-range weapons -- has been searching intensively for ways of approximating the positions, for ways of working out mutually acceptable solutions. Numerous commentators in Geneva watching these important negotiations have agreed that for the first time in the postwar period, a fundamental reduction in the nuclear threat to the continent could be achieved if there were an agreement within the spirit of this initiative.

HERRMANN RECEIVES CMOLIK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION

LD270839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, yesterday received a study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Otto Cmolik, head of the department of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Czechoslovak party delegation familiarized itself in the GDR with some questions concerning the operation of the mass communication media. Joachim Herrmann briefed the visitors about the conclusions of the recent SED Central Committee session and the general initiative on preparations for the 11th SED Congress. The delegation headed by Comrade Otto Cmolik returned to Prague yesterday evening.

W. GERMAN CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

AU261040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR security organs caught the FRG citizen Werner K. in the act of committing military espionage and arrested him. K. was acting by order of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND). Investigations have begun and a warrant of arrest was issued.

SECURITY MEASURES MAKING BORDER 'IMPASSABLE'

DW261313 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Bernd Hummel article: "Informants Make the Border Impassable"]

[Text] Eschwege -- As a consequence of its new surveillance and barrier system along the inter-German border, the "GDR" Border Troops have incurred personnel difficulties. The reason: The control mechanisms now set up in stages deep into the hinterland -- they are supposed to equalize the dismantling of the type "SM-70" shooting devices -- require many more soldiers. The commanding officers believe that they have found a solution to their problem: Now they increasingly recruit volunteers who are assigned to the "GDR" border area as "Border Troop helpers."

They reinstituted a system of informants created through a decree of the "GDR" Council of Ministers on 5 June 1958: voluntary helpers subordinate to the border companies, in uniform but without any rank insignia, who serve in the 5-km restricted area as support for the "GDR" Border Troops or serve in civilian clothing, collecting "information and clues in the interest of securing and controlling the border." What is meant by this is that friends, acquaintances, and neighbors are pumped for information so that escape plans can be learned about so early that in the event of an escape attempt, following immediate surveillance the arrest can be made by uniformed personnel before the border area is even reached.

Authorities in the FRG have no exact data as to the number of "Border Troop helpers." The latest official figure is more than 2,000 voluntary "Border Troop helpers." In truth, the cadre of aides is considerably stronger today, as reported by defected "GDR" Captain Vogel, former chief of the Third Border Guard at Ecklingerode in the Harz. Apart from many other documents, he brought along the service manual for the "Border Troop helpers" (Order 018/9/656). It reveals that the activities of the volunteers, service age between 18 and 65 years, are understood to involve predominantly "surveillance on the job and at the place of residence." The mission as a whole, however, comprises surveillance of the entire border area, traffic control on the access routes to the restricted area, the identification of suspicious persons in the border region, and the search for and arrest of border violators.

"GDR" Captain Vogel also had documents on the service tour of the "Border Troop helpers" -- at least 12 hours per month -- and their training. The prescribed training time for both uniformed and plainclothes helpers is 26 hours per training year, of which 8 hours each are used for target practice and border service, 6 hours for "topical political information," and 1 hour each for signal techniques and medical service. The reward for such activities for the "voluntary helpers of the Border Troops" -- as indicated by a green arm sling on the combat suit of those serving in uniform -- cannot be computed for the individual case in marks and pfennigs.

The per-capita and per-annum amount set aside by the Ministry of Defense for these efforts is M100.

These budget funds cover "wages and salaries, telephone charges, rations during exercises, bonuses for active work over long years, and bonuses for successful recruitment."

These aides are not recruited by newspaper advertisements, rather they are recruited upon suggestion of the "social organs or on the basis of personal applications." Pertinent ministry quarters in Bonn know this, however: "This is the salesgirl from next door, the waitress in the inn, or the local forest ranger -- all those who have constant personal contacts." But, the "GDR" needs this kind of support because the 34 battalions with 136 border companies along the inter-German border are hardly capable anymore of guaranteeing the desired perfect barrier. The "GDR" Border Troops can still muster between 8 and 11 soldiers per "security section" along the inter-German border -- each between 8 and 20 km long. From the "GDR" viewpoint this is not enough for a successful manhunt. The use of "Border Troop helpers," however, has meanwhile panned out: A mere 4 percent of those venturing an escape attempt actually arrive in the FRG, whereas 85 percent, the intelligence services say, are arrested even before they reach the border area.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES ISSUE STATEMENT ON CSCE

LD281216 Hamburg DPA in German 2300 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] East Berlin, 27 Jul (DPA) -- The conference of Evangelical Church leaders in the GDR has issued a statement to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the CSCE conference in Helsinki on 1 August 1975. The statement published by the leaders of the GDR church federation under the (?motto) "We should be allies of hope," has the following text:

"Ten years of the Final Act of Helsinki"

"On 1 August 1975 the states of Europe and North America declared their desire in the CSCE Final Act to work for a lasting peace between the peoples, for friendly cooperation among states, and for improved rights and living conditions for people.

"The churches gratefully welcomed this binding declaration of intent by the governments as a sign of hope for the beginning of a new development in relations between states, peoples, and people. The Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR has since supported and (?accompanied) the realization process of the Helsinki Final Act with the means and opportunities open to it.

"We owe thanks to responsible politicians in the East and West who, despite all the dangers and difficulties of the last few years, have continued to follow the path of Helsinki and at a difficult time have continued the dialogue in (?further) conferences and bilateral meetings.

"The foreign ministers of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act are to meet on 1 August 1985. We therefore declare at this time:

"Trust, dialogue, and the renunciation of force must replace mistrust, hostilities, and the threat of force in international relations.

"The experiences of the past 10 years, during which there have repeatedly been confrontation and tensions, show that there is no sensible alternative to cooperation between states with different economic and political systems. More than this, this cooperation is urgently required in order to meet the constantly increasing situation of emergency in the developing countries.

"The indivisible link between peace and justice requires, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, the continuation of efforts to achieve improvements in the humanitarian area.

"We ask the governments of the two German states to do everything to comply with their special responsibility for peace and justice. The initiatives of the political parties against the arms race -- for example, a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe -- should be carefully examined. The opportunities for people to meet should also no longer lag behind internationally recognized rulings.

"We ask the Christians in our country to continue to follow the path of Helsinki with their prayers, their patience, and their peaceful initiatives. The peaceful witness of our church includes the efforts of each individual to make his own repeated steps toward making peace. Peace is the key word for human coexistence. This peace is always concrete and requires daily confirmation in our everyday life. We encourage all to let their Christian convictions be recognized and to have an effect in our society. Trusting in the Lord, we may be allies of hope.

"Forty years after liberation from the system of injustice, which was destructive of peace and national socialism, we ask the governments to do everything to achieve effective disarmament negotiations and to achieve concrete results, tangible to the people, on the path to the follow-up conference in Vienna in 1986.

"In taking up the message of the human rights program of the churches toward realizing the Helsinki Final Act sent to the churches in the signatory states, the conference, within the framework of the process of dialogue with the Government of the GDR, will touch concretely on the issues that relate today to the realization of the Final Act."

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN LEADER

LD252145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1921 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jul (ADN) -- An international peace conference, as proposed by the USSR in July 1984 and in the peace plan adopted by the Arab states at Fes, with the participation of the PLO as an autonomous and equal partner, is a realistic way to achieve a radical solution to the problems.

This was said by Achim Reichardt, general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, and by Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in Berlin today. During his talk, Achim Reichardt affirmed the GDR's traditional friendship and solidarity with the Palestinian people. Nayif Hawatimah expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity with his people's cause and referred to the efforts made by democratic forces to resolve present conflicts by peaceful means.

BRIEFS

AID TO AFGHANISTAN -- Kabul, 27 Jul (ADN) -- Aircraft from the GDR line Interflug have, in cooperation with the GDR Solidarity Committee and UNICEF National Committee, in the past week undertaken the transport of a UNICEF aid shipment to Afghanistan. Some 36 tons of medicines and equipment were transported to help realize UNICEF programs to the country on the Hindukush. The GDR Solidarity Committee helped with the transport costs from donations from the population. [Summary] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1002 GMT 27 Jul 85 LD]

FALUVEGI, GDR'S SCHUERER SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD271939 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, held talks with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in Budapest July 27. The deputy prime ministers signed the protocol on the plan coordination results of the two countries' national economic plans for the years 1986-1990, which contains a good basis for further expanding economic relations between Hungary and the GDR, and developing technical-scientific cooperation.

The value of mutual goods deliveries for the 1986-1990 plan cycle surpasses 10,000 million transferable roubles. This is 16 per cent higher than the expected value of goods turnover in the current, 1981-1985 period.

More than 70 per cent of the coordinated goods deliveries are machine industry products. Major Hungarian export items are Ikarus buses and agricultural machines. In imports, the share of technical consumption goods is some 20 per cent. In the next five years imports from the GDR will include some 100,000 Trabant and some 70,000 Wartburg cars. Imports of some 24,000 W 50-type, and more than 11,000 diesel Robur lorries are to promote the development of public road goods transport in the next five-year plan cycle.

The sides also approved the most important task of technical-scientific cooperation for the next plan period. Special significance was placed on the development and application of microelectronics, the production and development of agricultural machines, solving the technical-scientific problems arising in the field of rational material and energy consumption, including utilization of secondary raw materials and energy, and on tasks of biotechnology and environment protection.

The sides passed measures for prolonging the lasting production cooperation agreements currently in force, and for concluding new agreements.

On the basis of plan coordination, internal trade product and assortment exchange, including product exchange between department stores and cooperatives, will continue to assist the better supply of the population with light and chemical industry consumption goods. The agreement also covers the development of tourism.

The sides designated the tasks of further developing cooperation between the central planning organs of the two countries. They agreed to make plan coordination continuous. The sides are examining extending cooperation to new areas as, for instance, establishing production cooperation in the production of car spare parts and components.

Lajos Faluvegi and Gerhard Schuerer reviewed the state of working out the long-range programme of economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000, and the further tasks.

Gerhard Schuerer met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present at the meeting was Lajos Faluvegi and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

In a statement to MTI's correspondent Gerhard Schuerer said that during the plan coordination talks both sides placed particular emphasis on issues of quality. Hungarian and GDR companies have to cooperate more efficiently and intensively in the development of the key technologies of the coming years, for instance, in microelectronics, robot-technology, biotechnology and the spreading of new information systems.

Therefore a basic element of further developing economic cooperation is to expand technical-scientific relations, and to make efforts for good quality and exact deliveries that more closely adjust to the world market demands. Both the Hungarian and the GDR partners see in this the possibility of realizing the tasks designated during plan coordination.

The GDR deputy prime minister also mentioned the issue of component parts deliveries. He stressed that the partners still have much to do in the interest of continuous and problem-free deliveries of component parts.

The GDR deputy prime minister and his accompanying delegation left Budapest Saturday.

S&T Acceleration Noted

LD280854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jul (ADN) -- The coordination of the GDR's and Hungary's 5-year plans for the period 1986-90 was concluded in Budapest on Saturday with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer and Chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office Lajos Faluvegi.

It is directed towards increased joint efforts aimed at an intensification of both economies, and particularly at the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The main areas of focus are the development and application of key technologies, such as microelectronics, robot technology, and biotechnology.

It was laid down on the basis of the protocol that a long-term trade agreement for the period 1986-90 should be prepared and commercial agreements concluded.

The GDR and Hungary agreed among other things on the continuation of the traditional deliveries to one another of raw materials and fuels. The GDR is to supply lignite briquettes and potash, Hungary is to supply aluminum, alumina, and grain. Open-cast pit equipment, agricultural machinery, road vehicles, machine tools, accounting technology, plant-protecting agents and pesticides, and consumer goods are also to be imported from the GDR.

Hungarian exports to the GDR involve in particular buses, agricultural machinery, machine tools, electrical engineering products, pharmaceutical goods, plant-protection agents and pesticides. Fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, and preserved fruit and vegetables, as well as wine, also play a large part.

Precondtions for the further development of tourism between the two countries were also created.

Following the conclusion of the plan coordination Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR deputy premier, was received by Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo. Both sides paid tribute to the results of the negotiations as an expression of the high level of bilateral cooperation. With the coordination of the plans an important stage in the agreement on further cooperation has been successfully concluded. The economic and scientific and technological cooperation for the coming 5-year plan period will be raised to a higher level.

LAZAR, MARJAI MEET WITH GDR'S RAUCHFUSS

LD261727 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, premier, has received Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy premier of the GDR, cochairman of the Hungarian-GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Among other things, trade was discussed at the meeting attended by Jozsef Marjai, the Hungarian cochairman of the committee. Wolfgang Rauchfuss is spending his holiday in Hungary

FRG'S VOGEL CITED ON EAST-WEST COOPERATION

LD271926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] This week, Hans-Jochen Vogel was a guest of the MSZMP. Vogel, deputy chairman of the SPD, met Janos Kadar, and they were agreed that the MSZMP and the SPD Bundestag Group would form a joint working group for studying issues of East-West economic cooperation. Laszlo Kanyo interviewed Hans-Jochen Vogel.

[Kanyo] You are the second leading SPD politician to visit Budapest in the past weeks. At your discussion conducted with Janos Kadar in the middle of the week, an agreement came into being that the two parties would form a joint working group for the study of issues of East-West economic cooperation. May we hear more about this?

[Begin Vogel recording in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] Several such working groups exist within the member-states of the Warsaw Pact. We are discussing the reduction of arms expenditures with the USSR, so that we can devote the sums thus released to the more effective support of the Third World. We are conducting a dialogue with the CSSR on the improvement of environmental protection, and with the Poles on confidence-building measures. We have consulted with the GDR on five or six occasions already, and we have worked out a plan for the possibility for making the FRG and the GDR a chemical weapons-free zone, assuming, of course, that the possessors of the weapons cooperate in this.

With Hungary -- it has been obvious from the beginning because of our good economic relations, too -- we should discuss East-West and bilateral economic cooperation, so that we can elaborate proposals for the qualitative and quantitative improvement of economic relations. Some people can rightly query whether we want to act outside of the government, since we now are in the opposition. There is no question of that. We know the prescriptions of the Constitution, and our partners also know them, but this is our contribution to Ostpolitik, to there being no setbacks. With the help of these groups, dialogue on other topics can also be maintained. Finally, there are people who consider it possible that the SPD might again come to power in the not-too-distant future.

Concludes Visit

LD271428 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Hans-Jochen Vogel has concluded his 3-day visit to Hungary. The SPD deputy chairman and Bundestag Group chairman held talks with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee; all members of the MSZMP Politburo; and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

They exchanged views about international issues and the development of links between the two parties. They agreed on the establishment of a joint working group, with the participation of representatives of the two parties, for the promotion of East-West economic cooperation. The SPD leader has left Budapest.

DATA ON RESEARCH, INVESTMENT PUBLISHED

AU251120 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 85 p 4

[MTI report: "Better Conditions for Research: Statistical Survey of Investments"]

[Text] The Central Statistical Office has published the latest data on scientific research and investments carried out in the country.

In Hungary a total of 37,000 people are occupied in research and development at 1,300 locations, and the number of researchers is continuously growing.

According to surveys, the personnel and material conditions for scientific research and improvements in testing have become better in 1984 after a period of temporary relapse. The amount of money used for this purpose increased in excess of the rate of increase in the domestic utilization of the national income. Central sources provided 44 percent of the 26 billion forints used for research, which means that the greater part of the investments stems from the companies' own resources.

Institutions and firms have used 2.3 billion forints to acquire the necessary means for research and development and this is 13 percent more than in the previous year. About 1.1 billion forints were spent to buy foreign machinery and instruments. A total of 3.1 billion forints was used for investments in research premises and half of this sum was spent on replacing the fixed assets of research and development institutes.

Among the ministries and bodies with national competence the largest number of research-development institutes -- 581 -- belong to the Ministry of Education. However, the highest financial investment was 12.6 billion forints, accounted for by the 176 institutes belonging to the Ministry of Industry. Last year more than 30,000 research subjects and projects in process were being tackled and one-half of these subjects and projects are carried out in the industrial sector. Last year Hungarian experts participated in 2,400 international cooperation projects, 1,845 of which were undertaken jointly with CEMA partners.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS ON ARMS RACE, DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU250957 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 85 p 2

[Speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at a reception to celebrate Polish national day at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 22 July]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: As a result of historical experience, there is a universal awareness in Poland of the connection between our country's security and development on the one hand, and the structure of world relations on the other. Any war and tension, even if local, damages our national interests. That is why today as well our ambitious domestic aims are accompanied by deep concern over the international situation and by energetic involvement to improve it.

We are witnessing a new stage in the arms race, an increase in military expenditures, and accelerated work on new mass destruction weapons. There is a growing danger that space will be infested with weapons, and the existing strategic balance is threatened with disruption, accompanied by the risk of the worst consequences.

Under these conditions we attach great importance to the new Geneva disarmament talks between the USSR and United States, regarding them as the most important forum of negotiations today. We express our full recognition and support for the constructive stance the USSR has adopted in these talks.

We welcome the agreement between the United States and Soviets concerning a meeting between the leaders of both powers. Just like eveveryone else to whom the cause of peace is dear, we too hope that the meeting will have positive results.

Energetic, joint activity by all states is also needed to reverse other dangerous trends in the world today: intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, the use of economic strength for the purpose of political blackmail and diktat, transferring ideological differences into international relations, and curbing political dialogue and economic cooperation. All this worsens the international climate and reduces the possibility of honest discussion and joint activity to solve growing world and regional problems.

As a country in the center of Europe, we are keenly interested in removing everything that harms peaceful relations on our continent. It is in this spirit that we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, for the lessons of World War II should not be forgotten. That is why we are also noting with growing concern the reactivation of revanchist forces in some states and attempts to undermine the Yalta-Potsdam decisions and harm the territorial-political order in Europe. These phenomena are not only a highly dangerous delusion, but also the source of tension and conflicts.

In the sharpened international situation, the Warsaw Pact member-states made the important decision last April to renew this alliance. This took place in our capital, which was almost completely destroyed during the war. This is symbolic. As the chairman of the Polish delegation said, the document that renews the validity of the Warsaw Pact "is an expression of our determination that the primary right of man, the right to live in peace, be guaranteed constantly and effectively."

Consistent in our politics, we declare at the same time our readiness to dissolve the Warsaw Pact should a dissolution of the NATO military bloc occur simultaneously.

JARUZELSKI, BULGARIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS TIES

AU262139 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Dimitur Stanishev. It was emphasized with gratification during the conversation that cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland in the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural spheres is developing successfully and is being implemented in line with decisions made at the meetings of leaders of the two parties and states.

Belief was expressed that the accords (?of the session) of the BCP-PZPR interparty commission, working under the leadership of Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Jozef Czyrek, will contribute toward enhancing the efficiency of and toward the futher development of Bulgarian-Polish cooperation in the interests of both parties and peoples.

It was emphasized that the expansion of the all-round cooperation and fraternal friendly ties between Bulgaria and Poland also serves the strengthening of the unity of socialist community states.

FRG COMPLAINT ON YOUTH EXCHANGE CRITICIZED

LD280927 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Jul 85

["What Exchange Do They Mean?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (PAP) -- A PAP journalist writes: As a representative of the FRG Government stated, the cabinet in Bonn expressed "deep regret" in connection with Warsaw's negative answer to Chancellor Kohl's proposal about broadening contacts between the young people of Poland and the FRG. The government representative referred to the 1970 treaty that normalizes relations and makes provision for measures to broaden such cooperation. Referring to the treaty of 7 December 1970 is a satisfactory act. Poland has always thought that this treaty is only the basis for the normalization of bilateral relations.

As far as "deep regret" is concerned, the remark by the West German side that there is a vacuum in the field of contacts between young people gives a bigger basis for it. In reality a broad exchange in comparison with other countries, in the sphere of youth has been carried out for many years. "In a sense it is even ahead of the present state of relations," as a representative of Polish Government noted recently. In fact the refusal of the West German Government to pay promised grants to all FRG youth organizations that decided to take part in the World Youth Festival in Moscow is regrettable. At the same time the cabinet in Bonn is supporting with generous subsidies extremely conservative international youth activities, such as those organized in the spring of this year in the United States.

Do they not understand in Bonn that such a policy cannot incline Poland toward an intensification of youth exchanges and contacts between youth organizations? The adoption of such a platform would contradict principles of the all-European conference, articles of the Third Basket and would mean tacit agreement to importing anticommunism into Polish youth circles, because only anticommunists are welcomed in Bonn.

U.S. VOTE ON RSA IN UN REVEALS 'HYPOCRISY'

LD280939 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 27 Jul 85

["Double Standards of American Policy" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 27 (PAP) -- Washington, supported by the Government of Great Britain, opposed sanctions against barbaric, condemned by the whole world racist system, and blocked this way the only effective method of at least limiting the brutality of white masters on the South African soil.

American "no" against sanctions has been a confirmation of the hitherto unchangeable policy of "constructive cooperation" towards the Republic of South Africa [RSA], according to which Washington allegedly has assured itself the possibility of an accommodating influence on the racist system.

Results of this "influence" have been visible with a naked eye. The anti-human regime has felt more and more secure, being aware that the U.S. and also Great Britain will not desert it and block the most threatening sanctions and measures against Pretoria at the United Nations. As it was visible, the racist government had not miscalculated.

(?When someone) also in Poland, have had whatever doubts on the moral values of Washington's policy, on the double standard applied by the Reagan administration towards various countries, then the one should disburden oneself of those doubts completely in the context of American stance towards the barbarians from the Republic of South Africa.

Washington's hypocrisy has bluntly taken a caricature shape. But, as it has been known, caricature has remained the most effective method for unveiling the real appearance.

SIWICKI THANKS SEJM COMMITTEE FOR ACTIVITY

LD261852 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 26 -- The Sejm's Committee of National Security acquainted itself with a report on the commission's peformance in the closing 8th term of the Sejm.

Among those present were deputy member of the Political Bureau of the CC PUWP, Minister of National Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki.

Noting the extraordinary conditions and events which occurred during this term F. Siwicki expressed appreciation to the commission for its part in strengthening the security of Poland. The minister pointed out that the strength of the Polish Armed Forces arises above all from the ideology, patriotism and internationalism of all its soldiers. He stressed the significance of the defensive alliance of the socialist states for the cause of independent Poland and the inviolability of her borders.

BEDNARSKI STRESSES NEED FOR 'IDEOLOGICAL WORK'

For the text of PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski's article from the 17 July First Edition of PRAVDA, page 4, entitled "From the Positions of Marxism-Leninism," see the Eastern Europe section of the 29 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

RCP CC PLENUM HONORS CEAUSESCU LEADERSHIP

Dascalescu Address

AU261026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 85 p 5

[Speech by Constantin Dascalescu, premier and member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, to RCP Central Committee Plenum on the ninth party congress anniversary]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu; esteemed comrades: The history of the Romanian people holds in high esteem the turning points that opened up the glorious road to progress and civilization.

Today our homeland's golden chronicle includes the Ninth RCP Congress, which opened the era of renewing transformations and of unprecedented accomplishments for Romania's socialist and communist construction, an era that we term with justified pride, patriotic dignity, and to the glory of the one who wrought it: "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

Elected as party leader through the unanimous desire of the Communists, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- an eminent communist militant, and revolutionary leader with a broad dialectical vision of political, economic, and social processes and a thinker of unrivaled comprehensiveness, exactingness, and profundity -- proved, during more than 50 years, to be an enthusiastic patriot who made the constant flourishing of the homeland and the well-being and happiness of our people the supreme goal of his life and revolutionary activity.

Deeply trusting the genius and virtues of the people, from the ranks of whom he emerged, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, through his thinking and deeds and through his example of revolutionary devotion and self-denial, has given new scope to our nation's heroic activity and has given an impetus to the creative energy of the working masses to fully achieve the aspirations for freedom, national sovereignty, prosperity, and peaceful cooperation with all countries.

The election of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as a full member and honorary president of the Academy of the SR of Romania and the high scientific titles awarded him by prestigious world institutes from numerous countries honor the work and creativity of the Romanian people and of the entire front of scientific, political-ideological, and educational research.

In paying homage with great pleasure and warmth to our outstanding leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, during these festive days we pay homage to the revolutionary hero who, throughout these years as leader of the party and state, thought and acted with particular determination and excellent patriotic and internationalist awareness to ensure the victory of socialism and communism, to strengthen Socialist Romania's unity and independence, to win a dignified and respected place among the ranks of world nations, and to achieve a better and more just world, a world without weapons and wars.

Esteemed comrades, as a unique personality through his original way of thinking and acting, a personality who opposes ideological dogmas and taboos, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has ensured throughout these glorious years a never-ending source of ideas and concepts for the overall theoretical and practical activity of our party and state, thus permanently establishing his name as founder of a new, socialist country.

On the basis of his mobilizing impetus and his decisive contribution, the party drafted and applied throughout these years a comprehensive, exact, scientific, and very bold program that is guiding us in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

By setting a new trend in the policy on the country's industrialization under conditions of agriculture as a basic branch, the party secretary general has ensured the establishment of an appropriately judicious relationship between branches producing means of production and those producing consumer goods; a balanced development of industry and agriculture; the dynamization of top industrial branches and subbranches; a rational distribution of the forces of production throughout our country; a better use of social work and the country's natural resources; and Romania's effective participation in the international division of labor.

Viewing the development of the forces of production as the work of the Romanian people and as a result of the mobilization of their efforts and resources, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has revealed the profound economic and social reasons that determine the need to promote a high rate of long-term accrual and the ways and means to constantly increase efficiency in the production process and to accentuate the intensive nature of developing the economy.

This imperative of developing our economy in the current stage has borne and is bearing in mind Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's constant orientation to ensure the affirmation of Romanian science as a powerful force of production, for the achievement of which a particular contribution was made by Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and scientist of world fame.

Within the set of measures initiated by the party secretary general in the wake of the ninth party congress, a central place is held by developing workers revolutionary democracy in our society, firmly promoting the principles of workers self-management, and creating a broadly democratic organizational framework -- unique in its way -- for the full participation, on an equal footing, by all our homeland's citizens, irrespective of nationality, in drafting decisions and in managing our society.

The party secretary general's thinking, with far-reaching perspective that has been exemplarily confirmed by the great achievements registered in the past 20 years, was once again vigorously asserted in drafting the program on Romania's development up to the year 2000 adopted by the 13th party congress.

Everything he has done, thought, and performed has placed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in our nation's awareness as the most beloved and esteemed son, as a prestigious figure of present-day life, as a great leader of the country, and as an excellent militant for social progress. Through one voice, all of our people wish him a long life, full of only pleasure and satisfaction, as the party and state leader.

Esteemed comrades, at this point of great celebration for our party and people, all the working people, mobilized by the decisions and programs adopted by the 13th party congress, and by the guidelines and recommendations made by you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, are carrying out sustained activity to implement the 1985 plan provisions, a year that marks the successful conclusion of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and creates the necessary conditions for the firm implementation of the targets envisaged for the 1986-90 period.

Proceeding from the profound analysis and the conclusions drawn by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at the recent joint plenum of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, great tasks devolve on the government and the collective leadership bodies in ministries, centrals, and enterprises to lead and organize activity and to mobilize the entire productive potential under conditions of maximum efficiency.

This year and in the future we will focus our attention on further developing our raw material, fuel, and energy base, especially through the constant operation at full capacity of equipment in quarries and underground, through perfecting exploitation technologies, intensifying drilling operation, and putting into operation all derricks, and through instilling a great sense of order and discipline in all workplaces.

In the processing industry we will act with determination to accelerate the rate of redesigning and modernizing products and technologies, effectively adapting manufacturing processes to the requirements of the domestic and foreign market, greatly increasing the rate of using raw and other materials, fuels, and electrical energy, improving product quality, and increasing the competitiveness of Romanina products in international markets. We will take the necessary measures to apply in practice the recommendation, Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, you made at the recent joint plenum with regard to fulfilling planned item-specified production with regard to all product varieties by giving absolute priority to export products and to the smooth delivery of equipment for the investment program.

We will make every effort to implement the investment program, to put into operation and achieve the planned parameters in new projects, and to ensure the safe operation of all aggregates at full capacity.

In the export field we will act with great determination and the necessary exactingness to completely fulfill contracts and honor orders both in our relations with socialist countries and those based on convertible currencies, to prepare and manufacture export products on schedule and under most favorable conditions, and to make maximal use of the existing goods stocks and of the material resources in foreign trade. We will determinedly apply the measures set forth for more vigorously developing production sharing with the CEMA member-countries, for more actively participating in implementing the programs on socioeconomic cooperation and production sharing, and for concluding long-term contracts and agreements.

In keeping with your guidelines, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, we will take all necessary measures to increase labor productivity, to reduce production costs, to increase economic efficiency in all areas, and to strengthen the self-managment and self-administration of the economcy. We will intensify our concern with identifying and introducing new and highly productive technologies, with expanding mechanization, automation, and robotics in the manufacturing process, with making proper use of recoverable materials, spare parts, and subassemblies, and with increasing the technological and qualitative level of products.

In the next period we will carry out intensive activity to prepare properly for the 1986 plan. We will pay great attention to the exact correlation of indexes in terms of value with itemized production in each unit, to the timely preparation of manufacturing programs, and to operating production units at full capacity. We will increase our concern with ensuring the material base for next year's economic growth and with speedily securing contracts and orders for the overall production volume planned.

The scope of socioeconomic development tasks we must fulfill in 1985 requires the elimination, as soon as possible, of the shortfalls that have been obvious in certain units, sectors and fields, and in the work of certain ministries and central institutions. We will take energetic action to increase the responsibility of the collective leadership bodies of ministries, centrals, and enterprises, of sociocultural units, and of local state administration bodies in fulfilling the tasks devolving upon us under the national plan.

In keeping with your recommendations, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we pledge to act in such a way that the overall activity carried out by state bodies will be characterized by our party's revolutionary spirit, by great political and professional competence, and by the resolute determination to do everything for the commendable implementation of our party's policy.

Esteemed comrades, at this point of celebration please permit me to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmest congratulations on behalf of the government on the 20th anniversary of his election as party leader and to wish him good health and happiness, a long life full of satisfaction and accomplishments in order to continue to firmly and wisely lead our people, who are engaged in the heroic national work of building socialism and communism in Romania.

I want to assure the party leadership and you, Comrade Secretary General, that the government will devote all its capability and power of work to completely fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan and to elevate our dear homeland -- the SR of Romania -- to new heights of progress and civilization.

RCP CC, SDUF, Government Message

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 July carries on pages 1 and 5 a 3,900-word "Message of Homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, From the RCP Central Committee, the Socialist Democracy and United Front [SDUF], the State Council, and the Government of the SR of Romania on the 20th Anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress." The message was read by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first vice chairman of the SDUF National Council, and vice president of the State Council at the 24 July RCP Central Committee Plenum dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, which marked the beginning of the "Ceausescu Era."

The message opens with congratulatory statements to Ceausescu on the occasion of the anniversary of 20 years of "the outstanding contribution you have made to shaping the new destiny of our socialist fatherland." There follow statements of appreciation for the Romanian people and Communists who, throughout history, always "knew how to choose their leaders from among the bravest and most capable of their sons," thus having elected Ceausescu RCP secretary general at the Ninth RCP Congress, "a historic event in the history of the Romanian people." Further, the message expresses high appreciation for Ceausescu's activity in the past 20 years and for the RCP, a party of which "we are proud to be members, a party that you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, comprehensively defined -- and actually turned into -- the vital core of our socialist society."

The message praises Ceausescu's way of thinking and his work "marked by a scientific spirit," and expresses satisfaction with his election as honorary president of the Academy of the SR of Romania. In the last part of the message, appreciation is expressed for Ceausescu's activity in the international arena, for his "principled thinking," and for his "initiatives, proposals, and calls to reason and realism addressed to heads of states and governments for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, and for a policy of detente and peaceful solutions to all conflicts." The message concludes with best wishes to Ceausescu, "and may you further lead us on the glorious path of socialism and communism."

NEW MINISTERS IN MACHINE-BUILDING REORGANIZATION

AU290818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the review of July 29 issue of ROMANIA LIBERA]

[Text] An account informs readers of the reorganization of the Ministry of Machine Building Industry following the creation of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry (Mihai Merarusc its minister), the Ministry of Machine Building Industry (minister -- Marin Nedelcu) and the Ministry of Electrical Engineering (minister -- Alexandru Necula).

YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW FESTIVAL

AU261426 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1413 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/7/1985 -- A delegation of the Romanian youth, made up of young workers, farmers, intellectuals, school-going children and students, as well as of a group of young amateur artists and a team of sportspeople left for Moscow to attend the World Festival of Youth and Students, taking place over July 27-August 3.

This year's -- the twelfth -- edition of the festival goes down as a major event in the framework of the international youth year, with the theme "Participation, development, peace."

SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION, OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

AU262017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/7/1985 -- A delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria led by Ghassan Abu Tawk, chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission of that party, paid a visit to Romania between July 19 and 26. During their visit the delegation conducted talks at the headquarters of the Ialomita County RCP Committee, the Constanta City RCP Committee, and saw round economic and social units in Bucharest municipality and Ialomita and Constanta Counties.

The delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria met with Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the central party collegium, and with Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission. During the talks questions were approached related to the further development of ties between the two countries and parties.

LEADER SPEAK AT UPRISING DAY RALLIES

Dragosavac Notes 'Crisis'

LD271552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Srb, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Congratulating the people of this part of Croatia on uprising day, Dusan Dragosavac reminded them that the units formed during the national liberation struggle in this area included fighters from all over the country and of all nationalities, and that at the same time fighters from Lika fought as members of other liberation army units in other parts of the country.

Continuing his speech, Dragosavac stated that at the last session of the LCY Central Committee, voices of criticism and self-criticism by the republican and provincial LC leaderships and the LCY were heard. As he put it, there is a lot of inertia and pragmatic behavior in the leaderships. They often fail to react on time to current problems or to provide fresh prospects. For this reason other forces are trying to infiltrate our present-day political life.

Dragosavac then went on to say: "This is why discussions in the executive party organs often resemble closed round tables, while those in the central and provincial committees are like open round tables. We are slow in achieving ideopolitical unity and even slower in transforming standpoints into action. We have been affected by the current world crisis, but we have no right to use it as an excuse for our mistakes and shortcomings. There is no society, including ours, that has not been through a crisis. A crisis in a society does not mean its destruction. A crisis in a revolutionary party and its leadership must not be used as an alibi for our shortcomings, and particularly not as a pretext for opportunism. It is not far from the truth to say that the sensitive point of today is the crisis of the leadership, for if efforts are made to achieve genuine and continued ideopolitical and action unity, nationalism would soon disappear from the political scene, the inflation rate would be reduced, and we would be able to pursue a more independent and efficient policy toward the developing countries, particularly concerning our debts and relations with the IMF."

Dragosavac also made reference to manifestations of nationalism and clericalism and said that in recent times we have been witnessing quarrels about the concept of state and statehood while forgetting that our communist movement did not fight for a state or statehood, but for the interests of the working class, socialism, and self-management.

Dragosavac continued: "When socialism and equality are in the center of our struggle, there is no room for putting forward slogans about self-determination or for arguments about the "mother nation" and its sections, since all this leads to inequality among nations and within them. Today we are witnessing quarrels from greater Serbian, greater Albanian, and greater Croat positions, all of which originate from the time of Garasanin, Pasic, and Slobodan Jovanovic, and from Frank, Pavelic, and Stepinac. Some of our so-called theoreticians are trying to foment arguments about national statehood, borders, and even jurisdiction. Some Communists do not proceed from the socialist republics and the SFRY where, on the basis of socialism, they could achieve sovereignty and equality. There are attempts to denigrate everything that our movement has achieved so far, following in the tradition of progressive socialists such as Svetozar Markovic, Tucovic, Cankar, Filip Filipovic, and of Communists -- Tito, Kardelj, Bakaric, Milentije Popovic, and others. When Communists choose to disregard this, they are very close to advocating the nationalist ideas of Frank-Garasanin statehood. It is this confusion that is grist to the mill of those who want to revive fascist ideas, and to that end it causes excesses of a fascist nature. This particularly applies to present-day Serbian and Albanian nationalists.

"This problem was discussed at the last session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and I am convinced that the Central Committee will be able to put things right, although somewhat belatedly, and by putting an end to fascist, Balkan-nationalistic quarrelings, it will pass its historic test. If any of the organizations or leaderships fail to do this they will have to leave and make room for those who are keen and able to do it.

"On one occasion it stressed that the borders between the republics and provinces should be regarded as lines in marble that make the mosaic prettier and more stable. We must remember this today when, as a result of Communists' inadequate work, these borders have become dangerous cracks in the mosaic. We can overcome our shortcomings by developing socialism and socialist revolution and by consolidating brotherhood and unity among the nations and nationalities in Socialist Yugoslavia," Dusan Dragosavac said, concluding his speech.

Pozderac on Development Tasks

LD281048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Sisak, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Working people and citizens of Sisak, Bankja, and Bosanska Krajina have marked uprising day in Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. At a rally on Mt Samarica, which was attended by several thousand people, Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a speech.

On behalf of the victims of our revolution, on behalf of the 1.7 million people who died or were killed, Pozderac said, we must not and will not allow anyone to trifle with the values and achievements of the revolution. From this place, from this gathering place of the revolution and its war theater, we are saying that all those who carried it through on their shoulders, in other words all our nations and nationalities, all our people and citizens, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and youth will know how to successfully defend its values, joys, enthusiasms, and gains from all kinds of attacks regardless of their source, and that they will give a proper reply to all those who try to deny this history, undermine the gains of the revolution, and devalue everything achieved in socialist construction.

The further development of our society, Pozderac noted, depends to a great extent on the struggle for a consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization as a priority social task at this moment. For this reason we must even more resolutely overcome inconsistencies and waverings manifested at this stage of the stabilization program. We must direct all our forces toward reviving production, participating in the international division of labor on a wider scale, increasing exports and the quality of economic activity, perfecting organization, and increasing labor productivity, as well as toward a more effective use of social resources and a greater reliance on our scientific and technological achievements.

We would not do justice if, at this glorious gathering here on Mt Samarica, we did not say, Pozderac noted, that there are individuals, even among veterans, who by counting out the weaknesses in society, regardless of whether these weaknesses are subjective or objective, drew far-reaching conclusions on how our revolution was abandoning Tito's course and how the dictatorship of the proletariat had become degraded. Furthermore, some of them have come to the conclusion that it is not they who are abandoning the revolution, but the revolution that is abandoning them. Such far-reaching conclusions cannot be drawn only by pointing at weaknesses.

Pozderac stressed that nothing could justify accumulation of wealth in society that is not achieved by labor; this leads to social distintegration. Nothing can justify such great inflation and the fall in living standards. These issues must be resolved as speedily as possible and we in the leadership must be far more sensitive to all this and do more to change this situation, Hamdija Pozderac concluded.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

LD261917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the Federal Executive Council's [FEC] proposed measures and activity aimed at speeding up the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. The Presidium decided that the proposal was in keeping with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and with the conclusions of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions. The adoption and implementation of these measures is of exceptional importance for our efforts to overcome the present economic difficulties and to realize the objectives and tasks of economic stabilization.

It is the Presidium's view that Communists in the FEC in the republics and provinces, and in institutions of the political system should, by the end of the year, propose and adopt all the necessary resolutions concerning the economic system and the development and economic policy that will determine the conditions of economic activity next year.

The Presidium stressed that in addition to making changes in the system and the development and economic policy, a mobilization on a wider scale of Communists, working people, and all subjective factors is needed to bring about the necessary changes in organizations of associated labor to enable them to adjust much faster to the course of the stabilization, intensify their work and economic activity, and use social means more efficiently.

Within the framework of preparations for the future sessions of both the Committee for the Preparation of 13th LCY Congress and the LCY Central Committee, an exchange of views was conducted at today's session about the number and structure of the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also dealt with the situation resulting from the imposition of the state of emergency in the Republic of South Africa. In this connection the Presidium condemns in the sharpest terms the fresh wave of terror over the black population, which led to large-scale arrests and numerous casualties. This measure is a logical consequence of stubborn attempts to maintain a brutal system based on exploitation and racial discrimination, in which the majority of the population is deprived of its basic human rights and which the United Nations has condemned on numerous occasions.

The racist regime must not be allowed to turn its agony into a brutal retribution against the black population. It is the international community's obligation to apply efficient measures and sanctions so that the state of emergency ends as soon as possible and the way opens for democratic changes and for the development of a society based on social justice and racial coexistence.

SREBRIC URGES ADOPTION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BILLS

AU251642 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries at the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces today discussed the bill on foreign exchange dealings, credit relations, and trade in goods and services with the rest of the world, but instead of harmonizing views, it once again discussed the starting points.

This occasion was used by some delegations for repeating the positions of their assemblies about export incentives, borrowing and repayment of loans, and imports of equipment, all being questions on which essential disagreements have existed almost from the beginning, that is since the bill was drafted. The Federal Executive Council [FEC] will submit to the SFRY Assembly views on specific remarks and proposals of the republics and provinces by 20 August, and harmonization in the committee should begin early in September.

Borisav Srebric, vice president of the FEC, pointed out that the foreign exchange laws should definitely be adopted by the end of October. Otherwise the economy will enter 1986 and the new medium-term plan period with a multitude of economic unknowns. All the shortcomings and harm done by an inappropriate foreign exchange system would be carried into the next year.

Srebric remarked that reproduction in the country is one entity and cannot be separated into production for exports and for the domestic market. The collectives that are not able to join in the increase of exports in the production chain should not exist at all. New value is created in our economy at a rate of less than $3 an hour, and a worker earns less than $1 in an hour, which according to Srebric is exceptionally poor for competition on the world market.

It is also essential, Srebric added, that the new foreign exchange system ensure that the dinar is the only currency in the country, but not the only means of payment, so that foreign exchange is not excluded from domestic circulation. Under the conditions of balance of payment restrictions, it is necessary to ensure a higher velocity of foreign exchange circulation for payments in the world.

Even after today's discussion of the basic principles of the law, one feels that harmonization on the foreign exchange bills after the summer recess will be difficult and uncertain.

RECENT CHAMBER SESSION 'TUMULTUOUS, UNCERTAIN'

LD261707 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0639 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- August will not be a holiday month for delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, though in accordance with a several-year-old practice it was planned to be. The reason for this is because towards the end of next month the chamber should adopt the new law on planning, on which agreement was not reached at its session of 19 July.

At the next session a vote will be taken on this important systemic measure and therefore it will not be postponed again. The special procedure applied at the July session meant that the only option delegates had on that occasion was that of reaching complete accord.

The 19 July session, which ended the first stage of this year's work of the Federal Executive Council, will be remembered as one of the most tumultuous and uncertain ever, It will be remembered not only for the fact that due to disagreement the law on planning was not adopeted, but for the entire atmosphere that preceded such a result.

There were quite a few manifestations that were not only unusual but also seen for the first time, ranging from very sharp destriptions of individual speeches to several delegates arbitrarily walking out of sessions of working bodies.

OFFICIALS CRITICIZE ASSEMBLY INEFFICIENCY

Orlandic on 'Slowness'

AU271839 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croation 19 Jul 85 p 6

[B. Pusonjic report]

[Excerpts] A conference with the secretaries of the presidiums of the communal committees has been held in Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium in connection with the implementation of the conclusions of the recent Central Committee session on the implementation of current economic measures in the republic.

Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, also took part in the discussion. Among other things, he referred to the slowness in reaching accords in the SFRY Assembly. We must do everything in our power, he said, to mobilize in our own community all the factors of production and income, which are not few, and to insure with our own forces to the greatest possible extent that this situation in the economy and society is overcome.

In this connection, of course, we cannot underestimate, and we do not underestimate the influence of the solutions regulating the system and of the economic policy on the economic trends. On the contrary, it is clear to us, considering the gravity of the problems in socioeconomic development and their causes, that our activities in implementing the resolution of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee and the 23d session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee will not be able to yield fully satisfactory results if the adoption of such important and indispedsable regulations in the field of the economic system and of economic policy measures continues to be delayed. Their absence is partly the cause of the deep economic crisis that burdens us.

We must express our dissatisfaction and concern at the slowness in adopting these regulations and measures, without which -- it is more clear -- conditions are not given for winning the battle in the struggle for economic stabilization. We are all obliged, each in his republic and province, to eliminate the causes of the utterly unacceptable slowness in reaching accords in the SFRY Assembly. If the stoppage continues, the political centers of this country must assume their responsibility so as to avoid grave, far-reaching consequences for socioeconomic relations, the social and political atmosphere, and the system in general. To demand that these issues be solved more quickly is not to exert pressure or to extort solutions, Orlandic said.

Delegate Blames Leadership

AU251043 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 85 p 2

["Excerpts from interview in the weekly DANAS" with Dusan Pekic, delegate in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; date and place not given]

[Text] While I still worked in the Yugoslav People's Army, reports were reaching us about unfavorable economic trends, and we had been previously informed about and actively discussed our various "isms": nationalism, unitarianism, statism, dogmatism, irredentism.... Despite a ripe experience in life and politics, I experienced two shocks in the SFRY Assembly: The first was to learn about the extent of our debt abroad, without any explanation of who borrowed abroad and for what purpose; and the second was the slowness and inefficiency of the federal executve organs in proposing and implementing measures, and the inefficient control by assembly bodies in implementing the decisions adopted.

The assessment I reached after these two shocks is still valid: In the country as a whole, irresponsibility and selfish interests prevail, and some important points in economic organizations and state institutions are occupied by insufficiently capable and insufficiently creative, noncombative, and in many cases unconsciencious or not well-meaning people, who in addition are used and hindered by some politicians with their inadequate slogans, cliches, and patronage....

I have asked people what they think about us in the assembly and the Federal Executve Council. The answer was, in short: "disunited; the ultimate results are poor."

The greatest blame goes to the highest leaderships of the state and party who assert that they are fully united and that disunity exists at other levels and institutions. Politicians and trade unions are blamed for advocating a socialization of idleness and for ensuring practically the same social security to both the poorest and best workers in the interest of social peace. All this kills the motivation of the creative, diligent, skilled, and disciplined workers. People believe that 50 percent of those employed in the social sector live at the expense of the 50 percent of workers who are diligent and good.

PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MEETING

LD261132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0829 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session yesterday presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic. At the session, preparations for the participation of the SFRY at the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda from 2 to 7 September 1985 were discussed. The session established Yugoslav priorities and directions of activity for this significant international meeting, which is expected to strengthen the movement's unity and stimulate greater activity of the nonaligned countries in solving the most acute international political and economic problems.

Starting from an assessment of the present international situation, characterized by very unfavorable trends in many spheres of international relations, the Presidency stressed the necessity for the ministerial conference to express firm views and realize the unity of action in the struggle for peace, security, disarmament, and international cooperation on an equal footing and for tackling crises and their sources and the problems of international economic relations, which are of strategic significance and demand continuous activity by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement based on the authentic principles of nonaligned policy.

The SFRY Presidency stressed the need for further energizing of activity and strengthening of the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and nonaligned factor in international relations, with the aim of protecting peace in the world and the independence and security of nonaligned countries, which have recently been more and more strongly exposed to political, economic, and military pressures.

Bearing in mind that the ministerial conference in Luanda will immediately precede the marking of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, in the view of SFRY Presidency the conference should pay particular attention to the strengthening of the role and efficiency of the United Nations in international relations, affirmation of the principles and aims of the UN Charter, and the need to preserve international peace and security and tackle crises and their sources, economic development, and disarmament with the support of the United Nations.

SUKRIJA ON EMIGRATION OF SERBS, MONTENEGRINS

AU271612 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today had talks with leading people of Titova Mitrovica and the Trepca combine about the current economic and political situation. It was confirmed that the political situation is more and more favorable every day, but that emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues.

In the past 6 months (?200) members of Serb and Montenegrin nationality left this commune, and since 1981, 330 members have left the Trepca combine. It is encouraging to note that 105 people returned to Titova Mitrovica.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Ali Sukrija pointed out that this is not just a problem of Kosovo and the Serbia SR, but of all the SFRY. If someone does not feel free and secure in any part of our socialist community of equal peoples and communities, this is incompatible with socialist norms, Ali Sukrija said. Therefore we must struggle to completely halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

SAWPY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES STUDENT INEQUALITIES

AU260751 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Without unified Yugoslav action one can hardly solve the considerable number of problems that burden the standard of living of students, it was said today at a meeting held in the SAWPY Federal Conference on activities to implement the social accord on this standard.

The meeting paid most attention to the question of equalizing the study conditions of all students in the SFRY, particularly those who come to a university center from various communities. In Belgrade, for instance, where 55 percent of the young people studying are from outside the territory of Serbia, the loan that a student from Kosovo gets from his province is between 2,400 and 4,000 dinars, while his colleague from Serbia proper gets about 7,000 dinars on average. Students in Slovenia are in the best position because it is envisaged that the scholarship this fall will amount to 22,000 dinars.

The unequal material position of students, as a representative of Belgrade University said, is no longer just an economic question, but may provoke serious political consequences. Nothing has been done on the accord among the republics and provinces. It was said that greater involvement of federal organs and institutions is necessary to overcome this situation.

CROATIA SAWP BODY CRITICIZES BABIC APPEARANCES

AU271742 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 16 Jul -- Social activities in harvesting and in wheat purchases, as well as in tourism, were at the center of discussions at the session of the Croatia Republic SAWP Conference Presidium today, with Cedomir Paic in the chair.

The Croatia Republic SAWP Conference Presidium discussed a request by the presidiums of the Yugoslav Writers Federation and the Croatian Writers Association that writer Goran Babic be relieved from his post as member of the Croatia Republic SAWP Conference Presidium. In this connection Babic had sent a letter to the SAWP Presidium that was read at the session today. Referring to his sharp public confrontations with the two writers presidiums on a number of current problems of our literary and cultural life, and considering that in the Croatia SAWP Presidium he performs duties connected with literature and culture in general, Babic says that this might create the impression in the public that he is abusing his position and might render the work of the presidium more difficult. He proposed that the presidium put some other member in charge of this part of his present duties, that is the field of culture and publishing activities. However, Babic states in conclusion that he will continue squaring accounts with all the antisocialist and anticommunist forces in our cultural life.

The presidium unanimously accepted Babic's request and criticized him for the unsuitable methods of some of his public appearances, in which he did not sufficiently take into account the fact that, since he was elected a member of the presidium in 1983, he is no longer just a writer who fights publicly for his convictions, but also a sociopolitidal worker in a responsible public post. Accepting Babic's reasons, the presidium will entrust to him some other field within the division of jobs and assignments among its members.

The presidium stressed the need for a more determined ideological and political struggle against assaults of antisocialist forces, which have been appearing more strongly lately in the field of culture and creativity.

FORMER DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR CHARGED WITH MURDER

LD261348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following the completion of investigations, Momcilo Vlahovic, born in Mojkovac in 1936, was charged in Belgrade District Court today with murder committed for a low motive under Article 47, Clause 2, Paragraph 4 of the Criminal Code of the SR of Serbia.

In the course of the investigation, as cited in the report by the Belgrade District Public Prosecutor's Office, it was established that the accused, Momcilo Vlahovic, had been released from his duty as director of the Federal Directorate for Industrial Products Reserves, which had been abolished as an independent body and had merged with another directorate to form a single Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves.

The accused, Momcilo Vlahovic, did not want to relinquish control to Dusan Papic, the new director of the Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves, for a long time and on 9 July 1985 went to the new director's office and shot him dead with three shots from a 9 mm Browning pistol, though the latter was not to blame for his dismissal in any way.

The accused Momcilo Vlahovic continues to be detained.

CRIME STATISTICS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA REPORTED

LD252018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to statistics, there are no major changes in political crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the first half of 1985 when compared to the same period in 1984, it was stressed at a meeting of the republican prosecutor with the district public prosecutors held in Sarajevo. The total number of charges amounted to 21 compared with the same period last year, when 28 people were reported to have been charged with political crimes; 1 of those with the criminal act of hostile propaganda contrary to Paragraph 131 of the SFRY Criminal Code, 6 with the criminal act of hostile propaganda contrary to Paragraph 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code, and the remaining 13 with minor criminal acts.

However, economic crimes are again on the increase, despite organized measures that society is taking to stamp them out and after a stagnation recorded in 1984.